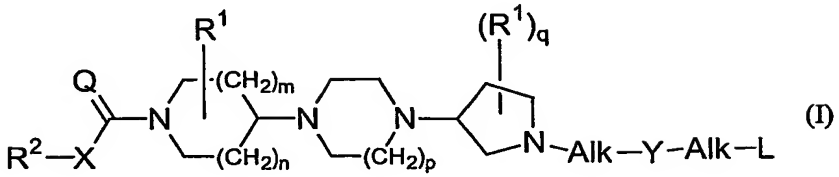
CLAIMS

1. A compound according to the general Formula (I)



(I)

the pharmaceutically acceptable acid or base addition salts thereof, the stereochemically isomeric forms thereof, the *N*-oxide form thereof and prodrugs thereof, wherein :

| | |
|---|---|
| n | is an integer, equal to 0, 1 or 2 ; |
| m | is an integer, equal to 1 or 2, provided that if m is 2, then n is 1 ; |
| p | is an integer equal to 1 or 2; |
| q | is an integer equal to 0 or 1 ; |
| Q | is O or $NR^3$ ; |
| X | is a covalent bond or a bivalent radical of formula -O-, -S- or -$NR^3$- ; |
| each $R^3$ | independently from each other, is hydrogen or alkyl ; |
| each $R^1$ | independently from each other, is selected from the group of $Ar^1$, $Ar^1$-alkyl and di($Ar^1$)-alkyl ; |
| $R^2$ | is $Ar^2$, $Ar^2$-alkyl, di($Ar^2$)alkyl, $Het^1$ or $Het^1$-alkyl ; |
| Y | is a covalent bond or a bivalent radical of formula -C(=O)-, -$SO_2$- >C=CH-R or >C=N-R, wherein R is H , CN or nitro ; |
| each Alk | represents, independently from each other, a covalent bond ; a bivalent straight or branched, saturated or unsaturated hydrocarbon radical having from 1 to 6 carbon atoms ; or a cyclic saturated or unsaturated hydrocarbon radical having from 3 to 6 carbon atoms ; each radical optionally substituted on one or more carbon atoms with one or more , phenyl, halo, cyano, hydroxy, formyl and amino radicals ; |
| L | is selected from the group of hydrogen, alkyl, alkyloxy, alkyloxyalkyloxy, alkylcarbonyloxy, alkyloxycarbonyl, mono- and di(alkyl)amino, mono- and di(alkyloxycarbonyl)amino, mono- and di(alkylcarbonyl)amino, mono-and di($Ar^3$)amino, mono-and di($Ar^3$alkyl)amino, mono-and di($Het^2$)amino, mono-and di($Het^2$alkyl)amino, alkylsulfanyl, adamantyl, $Ar^3$, $Ar^3$-oxy, $Ar^3$carbonyl, $Het^2$, Het-oxy and $Het^2$carbonyl ; |
| $Ar^1$ | is phenyl, optionally substituted with 1, 2 or 3 substituents, each |

independently from each other, selected from the group of halo, alkyl, cyano, aminocarbonyl and alkyloxy ;

$Ar^2$ is naphthalenyl or phenyl, each optionally substituted with 1, 2 or 3 substituents, each independently from each other, selected from the group of halo, nitro, amino, mono- and di(alkyl)amino, cyano, alkyl, hydroxy, alkyloxy, carboxyl, alkyloxycarbonyl, aminocarbonyl and mono- and di(alkyl)aminocarbonyl ;

$Ar^3$ is naphthalenyl or phenyl, optionally substituted with 1, 2 or 3 substituents, each independently from each other, selected from the group of alkyloxy, $Ar^1$carbonyloxyalkyl, $Ar^1$alkyloxycarbonyl, $Ar^1$alkyloxyalkyl, alkyl, halo, hydroxy, pyridinyl, morpholinyl, pyrrolidinyl, imidazo[1,2-*a*]pyridinyl, morpholinylcarbonyl, pyrrolidinylcarbonyl, amino and cyano ;

$Het^1$ is a monocyclic heterocyclic radical selected from the the group of pyrrolyl, pyrazolyl, imidazolyl, furanyl, thienyl, oxazolyl, isoxazolyl, thiazolyl, isothiazolyl, pyridinyl, pyrimidinyl, pyrazinyl and pyridazinyl ; or a bicyclic heterocyclic radical selected from the group of quinolinyl, quinoxalinyl, indolyl, benzimidazolyl, benzoxazolyl, benzisoxazolyl, benzothiazolyl, benzisothiazolyl, benzofuranyl, benzothienyl, indanyl and chromenyl; each heterocyclic radical may optionally be substituted on any atom by one or more radicals elected from the group of halo, oxo and alkyl;

$Het^2$ is a monocyclic heterocyclic radical selected from the group of pyrrolidinyl, dioxolyl, imidazolidinyl, pyrazolidinyl, piperidinyl, morpholinyl, dithianyl, thiomorpholinyl, piperazinyl, imidazolidinyl, tetrahydrofuranyl, 2H-pyrrolyl, pyrrolinyl, imidazolinyl, pyrazolinyl, pyrrolyl, imidazolyl, pyrazolyl, triazolyl, furanyl, thienyl, oxazolyl, dioxazolyl, oxazolidinyl, isoxazolyl, thiazolyl, thiadiazolyl, isothiazolyl, pyridinyl, pyrimidinyl, pyrazinyl, pyridazinyl and triazinyl ;
or a bicyclic heterocyclic radical selected from the group of 2,3-dihydro-benzo[1,4]dioxine, octahydro-benzo[1,4]dioxine, benzopiperidinyl, quinolinyl, quinoxalinyl, indolyl, isoindolyl, chromanyl, benzimidazolyl, imidazo[1,2-*a*]pyridinyl, benzoxazolyl, benzisoxazolyl, benzothiazolyl, benzisothiazolyl, benzofuranyl or benzothienyl ;
or the tricyclic heterocyclic radical 8,9-dihydro-4*H*-1-oxa-3,5,7a-triaza-cyclopenta[f]azulenyl ; each radical may optionally be substituted with one or more radicals selected from the group of $Ar^1$, $Ar^1$alkyl, $Ar^1$alkyloxyalkyl, halo, hydroxy, alkyl, piperidinyl, pyrrolyl, thienyl, oxo, alkyloxy, alkylcarbonyl, $Ar^1$carbonyl, mono- and di(alkyl)aminoalkyl,

alkyloxyalkyl and alkyloxycarbonyl ; and

alkyl is a straight or branched saturated hydrocarbon radical having from 1 to 6 carbon atoms or a cyclic saturated hydrocarbon radicals having from 3 to 6 carbon atoms ; optionally substituted on one or more carbon atoms with one or more radicals selected from the group of phenyl, halo, cyano, oxo, hydroxy, formyl and amino.

2. A compound according to claim 1 wherein :

n is an integer, equal to 1;

m is an integer, equal to 1;

p is an integer equal to 1 or 2;

q is an integer equal to 0;

Q is O

X is a covalent bond;

$R^1$ is $Ar^1$-alkyl;

$R^2$ is $Ar^2$, $Ar^2$-alkyl, di($Ar^2$)alkyl or $Het^1$;

Y is a covalent bond or a bivalent radical of formula -C(=O)-, -$SO_2$-, >C=CH-R or >C=N-R, wherein R is CN or nitro ;

each Alk represents, independently from each other, a covalent bond ; a bivalent straight or branched, saturated hydrocarbon radical having from 1 to 6 carbon atoms ; or a cyclic saturated hydrocarbon radical having from 3 to 6 carbon atoms ; each radical optionally substituted on one or more carbon atoms with one or more phenyl, halo and hydroxy radicals;

L is selected from the group of hydrogen, alkyl, alkyloxy, alkyloxyalkyloxy, alkylcarbonyloxy, mono- and di(alkyl)amino, mono- and di(alkyloxycarbonyl)amino, mono- and di(alkylcarbonyl)amino, mono-and di($Ar^3$)amino, mono-and di($Ar^3$alkyl)amino, mono-and di($Het^2$alkyl)amino, alkylsulfanyl, adamantyl, $Ar^3$, $Het^2$ and $Het^2$carbonyl;

$Ar^1$ is phenyl, optionally substituted with 1 or 2 halo radicals ;

$Ar^2$ is naphthalenyl or phenyl, each optionally substituted with 1, 2 or 3 substituents, each independently from each other, selected from the group of halo, alkyl and alkyloxy;

$Ar^3$ is naphthalenyl or phenyl, optionally substituted with 1, 2 or 3 substituents, each independently from each other, selected from the group of alkyloxy, $Ar^1$alkyloxycarbonyl, $Ar^1$alkyloxyalkyl, alkyl, halo and cyano;

$Het^1$ is pyridinyl or a bicyclic heterocyclic radical selected from the group of quinoxalinyl, indolyl, benzothienyl, indanyl and chromenyl; each

heterocyclic radical may optionally be substituted on any atom by one or more radicals selected from the group of oxo and alkyl ;

$Het^2$ is a monocyclic heterocyclic radical selected from the group of pyrrolidinyl, dioxolyl, piperidinyl, morpholinyl, piperazinyl, tetrahydrofuranyl, pyrrolyl, imidazolyl, pyrazolyl, furanyl, thienyl, dioxazolyl, oxazolidinyl, isoxazolyl, thiazolyl, thiadiazolyl, pyridinyl, pyrimidinyl, pyrazinyl and pyridazinyl; or a bicyclic heterocyclic radical selected from the group of 2,3-dihydro-benzo[1,4]dioxine, octahydro-benzo[1,4]dioxine, quinoxalinyl, indolyl, chromanyl, benzimidazolyl, imidazo[1,2-*a*]pyridinyl, benzisoxazolyl, benzothiazolyl,benzofuranyl and benzothienyl ; or the tricyclic heterocyclic radical 8,9-dihydro-4*H*-1-oxa-3,5,7a-triaza-cyclopenta[f]azulenyl ; each radical may optionally be substituted with one or more radicals selected from the group of $Ar^1$, $Ar^1$alkyloxyalkyl, halo, alkyl, oxo, alkyloxy, alkylcarbonyl, $Ar^1$carbonyl, mono- and di(alkyl)aminoalkyl, alkyloxyalkyl and alkyloxycarbonyl ; and

alkyl is a straight or branched saturated hydrocarbon radical having from 1 to 6 carbon atoms or a cyclic saturated hydrocarbon radicals having from 3 to 6 carbon atoms ; optionally substituted on one or more carbon atoms with one or more radicals selected from the group of phenyl, halo and hydroxy.

3. A compound according to any of claims 1-2, characterized in that $R^1$ is $Ar^1$methyl and attached to the 2-position or $R^1$ is $Ar^1$ and attached to the 3-position .

4. A compound according to any of claims 1-3, characterized in that the $R^2$-X-C(=Q)- moiety is 3,5-di-(trifluoromethyl) phenylcarbonyl.

5. A compound according to any of claims 1-4, characterized in that p is 1.

6. A compound according to any of claims 1-5, characterized in that Y is -C(=O)-.

7. A compound according to any of claims 1-6, characterized in that Alk is a covalent bond.

8. A compound according to any of claims 1-3, characterized in that L is $Het^2$.

9. A compound select from the group of compounds with compound number 219,

270, 269, 281, 408, 393, 72, 164, 253, 258, 267, 286, 317, 318, 313, 308, 331, 366, 31, 32, 4, 71, 218, 259, 287, 285, 306 and 321, as mentioned in anyone of Tables 1-6.

10. A compound according to any one of claims 1-9 for use as a medicine.

11. A compound according to any one of claims 1-10 for use as an orally active, central penetrating medicine.

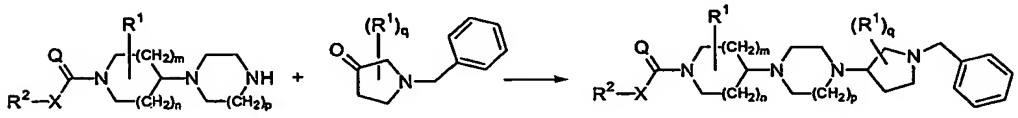
12. The use of a compound according to any one of claims 11 for the manufacture of a medicament for treating tachykinin mediated conditions.

13. The use of a compound according to claim 1-11 for the manufacture of a medicament for treating schizophrenia, emesis, anxiety, depression, irritable bowel syndrome (IBS), circadian rhythm disturbances, pain, neurogenic inflammation, asthma, micturition disorders such as urinary incontinence and nociception.

14. A pharmaceutical composition comprising a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier and, as active ingredient, a therapeutically effective amount of a compound according to any one of claims 1- 9.

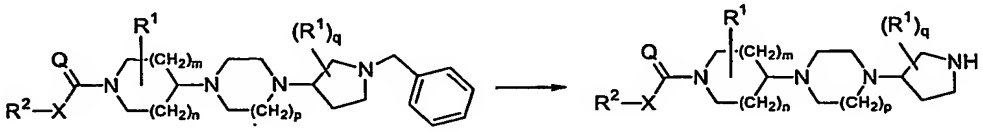
15. A process for preparing a pharmaceutical composition as claimed in claim 14, characterized in that a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier is intimately mixed with a therapeutically effective amount of a compound as claimed in any one of claims 1-9.

16. A process for the preparation of a compound of Formula (I") in which an intermediate compound of Formula (II) is reacted with an intermediate compound of Formula (III), wherein the radicals $R^2$, X, Q, $R^1$, m, n, p and q are as defined in claim 1.



(II) (III) (I")

17. A process for the preparation of a compound of Formula (I') in which a final compound of Formula (I") is reductively hydrogenated, wherein the radicals $R^2$, X, Q, $R^1$, m, n, p and q are as defined in claim 1.



(I") (I')

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18. A process for the preparation of a compound according to Formula (I') comprising the consecutive steps of

1) obtaining a compound of Formula (I") according to claim 16 ;

2) obtaining a compound of Formula (I') according to claim 17.